subject. I was not one of the invited. I do not think they ever did anything of the sort. You may be sure," he added, "that had I attended such a meeting, and agreed to abide by their wishes, I would not break the unity." In company with Mr. Spriggs was A. D. Barber, well known as a political expert, who says that Randall will surely be elected.

LAWYERS ONLY AS CLAIMS AGENTS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR WILL NOT MAKE A RULE TO THAT EFFECT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27,-The Secretary of the Interior has addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions an answer to a suggestion that he make an order to the effect that only such persons as are members of the legal profession will be recognized as claim agents by the Interior Department. The Secretary discusses at length his power in the matter as a question of law, and comes to the conclusion that the statutes recognize the commo law right of a claimant to appoint any person, not disreputable, as an agent or attorney in fact, and, therefore, any rule adopting a standard of competency would be violation of the intention of Congress. Moreover, there is grave doubt whether such a rule, even if legal, could be retroactive so as to expel those already admitted to

be retroactive so as to expel those already admitted to practice.

The Secretary adds that such a rule would be of doubtful expediency. "It is within the experience of this Department," he says, "that many of the claim agents practising before its several bureaus, who are not members of the legal profession, are capable, intelligent persons of unquestionable integrity and competent practioners in every respect; and that, on the other hand, membership of the bar is not necessarily a guarantee of these qualifications." In conclusion the Secretary says: "Keeping in view the general subject, I will herealter make such rules for the recognition of claim agents as I deem to be authorized by law, and I may add that I will welcome such legislation as may improve the morale of practitioners before your office, or serve to protect the interests of any persons claiming a pension."

THE FIRST CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 27.—The First Controller, William Lawrence, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. He recommends that the attention of Congress be called to the fact that the "period of dive years," in an act limiting the authority to pay cinims against the United States, expired in June of the present year. It is suggested that more efficient means be provided for determining what is reasonable compensation to land grant railroads for army trans portation. Questions having arisen as to the proper portation. Questions having arisen as to the proper party authorized to indorse and collect interest checks on registered bonds, in case of the death of any payee therein, the Controller says it is worthy of consideration whether some provision should not be made to secure uniformity of decisions in all such cases. It is suggested, if it be the purpose of Congress that moneys due, or to become due, to States charged with direct taxes, shall be paid, that provision should be made authorizing payment without reference to the charge against any such States. Attention is given to the right of the Government to withhold from the subsidized railroads compensation for Government transportation services upon leased or non-subsidized portlons of their lines. Judge Lawrence says the questions arising having been settled by the decisions of the courts, nothing is left for the Courtvoller but to apply to these questions the rulines of the Courts.

The following statement of the approximate estimate of the congensation carned for mail transportation, the payment of which has been withheld in the three classes of cases mentioned, is included in the report: One-half comdensation earned on hon-bond subsidized roads from January 1, 1872, to June 30, 1878, \$1,753,554; total compensation earned on non-bond subsidized roads owned, leased, or operated by subsidized companies from January 1, 1878, to June 30, 1882, \$1,418,110; one-half compensation earned from July 1, 1878, to June 30, 1883, on bond subsidized roads not overed by the act of May 7, 1878, \$221,672—total, \$3,393,237. party authorized to indorse and collect interest checks on

PROTECTION OF GARFIELD'S BODY. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 .- Colonel A. F. Rockwell, in speaking to-day of the guard in the cemetery where the late President Garfield is buried, said that he was not desirous of having a perpetual military force stationed there, as reported; but he thought the body should have the protection of some kind of guard until arrangements could be completed effectually to secure it. arrangements come be completed electricity to secure it.

Such arrangements, he believed, would soon be made.

The Monument Committee was about ready to begin the
construction of the proposed Garfield monument, and
soon as the foundations should be laid, the remains of the
late President would be placed in them, and thus secured
against the possibility of theft.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1883.
Sengeant Mason, Sergeant Mason passed through this city this morning on his way to Locust Grove, Va.
to join "Betty and the Baby."
A New NATIONAL BANK.—The Controller of the Curreney to-day authorized the First National Bank of Syracuse, Neb., with a capital of \$50,000, to begin busi-

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR RETIREMENT.-The Naval Retiring Board which examined Lieutenant F. A. Miller for retirement has reported that his disability is not incident to the service and, therefore, do not recommend his retirement.

END OF THE OTTMAN CASES .- In the Criminal Court to-day District Attorney Corkhill, after consultation with Judge Wylle, entered a noile prosqui in the five cases against W. W. H. Ottman for alleged theft of \$47,000 from the Treasury Department in January, 1875.

JUDGE FRENCH'S CARRIAGE BROKEN.—The carriage of

Judge French, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was smashed this morning in a runaway while it was being taken home after leaving the Judge at the Treasury building. A young boy, in whose charge the horse had been left by the driver, was dangerously injured.

A PATENT DECISION .- The Commissioner of Patents A PATENT DECISION.—The commissions of Taxon has ruled that distinct and independent inventions, which are differently classified, may not be embraced in one invention. In cases where distinct inventions are dependent upon each other, and mutually contribute toward the production of a single result, the office classification when it obstructs must give way.

PRIMARY POLITICS IN HARLEM.

To The Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Although a Republican for twenty years, I never attended a printary meeting till last evening, be-ing induced thereto by the excellent circular of the Union League Club. Being a Harlemite, I repaired to the enrolment hall of the XXIIId Assembly District, and found it full of smoke and thick with men. Through the crowd was a long and closely packed line which serpentimed about the large room, cach man waiting his turn. In sections of it, and an especially large section at the head of the line, were some of the hardest-looking customers I ever saw even in Democratic ranks. I turned to a large, smooth-faced gentleman wearing glasses and remarked that those were "very queer-looking Republicans—looked as if they had been run in to crowd some-body out." He immediately saw I ddn't know him, paused a moment, and then said: "Yes, those are Crane men, fifty two of them—men whom Crane is running in crowd me out." I wondered who "me" was, and seeing an acquaintance who was better posted, I told him what had passed and asked who that was. My friend laughed heartily and said: "Why, that is Raymond himself, and he's been 'stuffing' you. Those are his own men, and it is he who is running them in. They are his own heelers." I afterward learned that my informant was an active Raymond man himself, but it was too good a joke to keep. tined about the large room, each man waiting his turn.

to keep. New-York, Nov. 21, 1883. APPEALS THAT ARE PROBABLY FRAUDU-

LENT.

o the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Frequent inquiries have come to this office of late regarding the standing of so-called Prison Reformers, who are canvassing the city and country for money. Will you permit me to answer them through

Any man or woman having a 'prison reform work worthy of public patronage would naturally seek the in-dorsement of either the National or State Prison Associa-Such indersement has been given by neither association to any one now seeking public aid in this State

orin this section of the country. Nor do I know of any one now before the public here whose work is worthy of such indorsement.

Let me suggest to those who are asked for money to help in promoting Prison Reform, that they give nothing until they learn to whom their applicants are responsible for a disposition of the funds collected.

WM. M. F. ROUND, See. National Prison Ass'n.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1883.

THE CITY'S COLLECTION OF ANIMALS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Pleas allow me to correct an error which appears your report of yesterday's proce in the Board . Aldermen wherein it is stated that " an appropriation was asked for removing the Zoological Collection."

In reply to a question put by Alderman O'Connor I distinctly said that no appropriation was asked for this purpose. It was not the intention of the Board to ask for such an appropriation, and no such item appears in the provisional estimate. The Board having rescinded its action in regard to a site, I am sincerely in rescinded its action in regard to a site, I am sincerely in hopes that some well-organized society will take the mater up and establish a zoological collection worthy of this great city. The city cannot successfully carry on a work of this character. It must be done by a society, but so long as the present insignificant one is kept in existence it will in my opinion check any substantial interest in the larger and more important enterprise. It is no part of a city's business to engage in the buying, selling and exhibition of animals—and the sooner this fact is recognized, the sooner will it be undertaken by an association.

S. H. WALES. New-York, November 24, 1883.

ANOTHER IDOL SHATTERED.

"Greenland's icy mountains" is one of the latest delusions to co. Baron Nordenskilld has been all over Greenland and the Baron says it is a barren waste without any mountains, icy or otherwise. Now let the Baron turn his attention to "India's coral strand."

A dispatch from the West states that a notorions stage robber has been shot. Poor Dion Boucleauit! We thought he would meet with a tragic fate at last.— Bostod Commercial Bulletin. NOTES FROM LONDON.

ACADEMICAL, SOCIAL, PERSONAL, LITER-ARY. [FEOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, November 6. Lord Rosebery upon his arrival in Australia will

be met with the news that the University of Edinburgh, of which he is Lord Rector, has rebelled against him. By a majority of fifty-two votes over Mr. Trevelyan Sir Stafford Northcote was elected on Saturday to succeed Lord Rosebery. The first reflection one has to make in the public interest is that the students and the outside world have missed what would certainly have been a most interesting and brilliant Rectorial address. Mr. Trevelyan is a scholar, and a sound one. He is also master of a style of singular force and finish; a fit vehicle for the vigorous and independent thinking which he habitually applies to his subject. Sir Stafford Northcote, whose high personal character and long service would be suffiient titles to this sort of honor against a less distinguished opponent, will not be likely to disappoint expectation, because he will raise none. He is just a little dull, the excellent man. The Conservatives, who are thankful for small mercies, are sounding the Tory trumpet pretty loudly over the triumph of Sir Stafford Northcote. They are entitled to make a little noise, but not too much. Scotland is not likely to rush bodily into the Conservative ranks because a minority of the students of the University of Edinburgh have signified their preference for a Conservative as Lord Rector over a Liberal. I say a minority because in addition to the votes given Mr. Trevelyan some two or three hundred were thrown away on Professor Blackie. It was known to everybody but Professor Blackie himself that he had no chance, but he and his friends kept his name up, and drew off votes enough from Mr. Trevelyan to defeat him Professor Blackie is a man whom it is rather the fashion to regard in Edinburgh as a harmless enthusiast. But when his enthusiasm is turned upon himself, it may, as in this case, do mischief. He is eccentric, and delights in his own eccentricities. A sense of what, is due to others is not to be reckoned among them.

But since writing this last paragraph I find The Scotsman saying plainly that Professor Blackie's candidature was a trick. He was supported by a body of studerts who think politics ought to have nothing to do with the contest. This "independent" movement, however, was used by the Conservatives, of whom many joined Professor Blackie's committee only to induce Liberals to do the same; and then deserted it when the voting day came. Professor Blackie seems to have lent himself to Conservative uses. He made a speech after the election in which he said nobody rejoiced more than he did in the election of Sir Stafford Northcote.

The English papers, Conservative organs excepted, seek to belittle the election-only a parcel of boys voting, they say. But the post of Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh is one of dignity, and one which many eminent men have thought it an honor to hold; Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Carlyle among the number. The Scottish view is that the election of Lord Rector by the students completes the due representation of all parts of the university in the University Court. Not a few of the students look upon the whole thing as a lark, and there is a good deal of horseplay and some violence. Some of the wilder spirits came into collision with the police, and there were arrests. But arrests by the police have been known in connection with other electoral contests, and I never heard that it was proposed to abelish popular suffrage in New-York because a certain number of Irishmen turned an election into a free fight.

Comment continues on some of the social scandals with which the Northern Pacific and Yellowstone Park excursions have enriched the annals of international friendships. "Some of those who went West," says The World, "as guests in the party of Mr. Hatch, seem to have outraged all decency; and very severe reflections are made especially on two young descendants of [one of] our eminent [law lords which they should surely, for their own credit, refute if they can." And the old story of Lord X., who went to a dinner party in New-York in a morning coat, is repeated with one addition which to me is new, "Ah!" said his host, "I see you don't know our ways. I will wait with pleasure until you have changed your dress." That Lord Y. did the same thing at Newport we have heard, but who can Lord Z. be, who "gave a check for a considerable sum which was returned dishonored?" After another story or two, Atlas concludes: "It is really a blessing when such men as the Dukes of Buckingham and Sutherland, Lords Danraven, Elphinstone, and men of that stamp, visit the United States as a set-off to the miserable specimens of the Peerage and the sprigs of nobility who bring discredit on their order there." Expressions of this sort are, naturally, more frequent in private than in public, but they deserve attention when they occur. No notion could be further from the truth than that Englishmen look with complacency or indifference on English breaches of good manners in another country, and above all in the United

Lord Lorne, it is said, in reward of his service as Canadian Viceroy, is to be made a Peer. The title by which he is to be called up before his time to the House of Lords is not settled. His father does not sit as Duke of Argyll; the Dukedom being only a Scotch Dakedom and conferring no other legislative right than that of being a candidate to sit as a representative Peer. The Duke sits and votes as Baron Sundridge of the United Kingdom. The Marquis of Lorne, therefore, caunot well be turned into an English Marquis. He would take precedence of his own father. The most satisfactory and probable plan, says a correspondent of much good information, would be to make the illustrious Dakedom of Argyll a Peerage of Great Britain, and permit the Marquis of Lorne to take his seat in virtue of the British Peerage of Sundridge. But that is a proposal on which I apprehend existing Dukes in the British Peerage would have something to say. Lord Lorne's politics also are to be considered. Is he a supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry ? or is he like his father, a supporter at times and at times an opponent? Mr. Gladstone would hardly care to increase the already overwhelming majority of Conservatives in a House which gives him quite trouble enough as

The Queen, however, will have even more voice in this matter than the existing Dukes; who, strictly speaking, have none. Her Majesty is understood to object strongly to the theory that her royal prerogative passes for such purposes into the hands of the Prime Minister. Constitutional sovereign, yes, but also a woman with a strong will of her own. Only the other day, in so slight a business as the creation of a medical baronetey, the Queen made her opposition felt strongly. It was Mr. Gladstone who wished this dignity to be conferred on Dr. Andrew Clark, who is his own physician, and personal friend, and at the summit of his profession, and in every way a fit and proper person to receive such a compliment. But the Queen said no. No physician had ever been made a baronet unless he had been in residence as a court physician; which Dr. Andrew Clark had not been. Nor was it till after much negotiation, and till Mr. Gladstone had signified his determination to insist on the appointment, that Her Majesty finally gave way.

I read in The Manchester Guardian that a lecture entitled "An American Abroad" was delivered on Monday evening by "the Hon. Colonel Shaw, the United States Consul in this city." Abroad, in the mouth of an American Consul, might be supposed to mean anywhere out of America. Colonel Shaw uses it, as an Englishman uses it, in the sense of on the Continent. He gave, says our Manchester reporter, a humorous and, in many instances, graphic description of some incidents of his travels last summer through Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and France. This humorous and in many instances graphic description was made more graphic by an exhibition of a number of views of Continental scenery, brought out on canvas by the aid of the oxy-hydrogen light. It sounds odd for a representative of the American Government, but I suppose it is all right; the more so as the lecture was delivered and the oxy-hydrogen light exhibited before the Young Men's Christian Association.

It may be worth mentioning, apropos of your recent publication of Dickens's letters, that the "edition de luxe" of this writer has not kept up the anticipated price put on it by its speculative owners. The credulous buyer was at one time invited to pay \$225 for a copy. It is now advertised on a bookseller's catalogue for \$125, and may doubtless be had for less money. So much for "rigging the market"; for the decline in price indicates the buyer's protest against the publisher's and dealer's practices with these huge books, as well as the diminishing popularity of Dickens as a writer. The public, in truth, has never actually bought up the edition at all, a large number of

copies remaining in first or second hands. Mr. James Parton's "Life of Voltaire" published in England by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., has now gone through the melancholy process known to the trade as being "sold off." The book was published, I think, at two guineas, or perhaps a guinea and a half. It may be bought, by anybody who thinks it worth the money, for ten shillings, and is not, perhaps, a dear book at that price,-two large octavo volumes of 1,300 pages; and with an index, too. It was sharply reviewed on its appearance two years ago, and deserved all the sharpness. And yet I know a man versed in the eighteenth century literature of France who declared he had read this "Life of Voltaire" from the first page to the last, and was sorry when he reached the last. Perhaps that little anecdote will help console Mr. Parton for the just severity of his English critics.

Captain Bullock's story of the Alabama and other rebel cruisers gives occasion to The Saturday Review for another of those articles which have done so much to promote good feeling between Great Britain and the United States. This periodical, in its dealings with the Rebellion, learns nothing and forgets nothing. The article of yesterday is just as passionate in its hatred of the North and the Union as the article of twenty years ago. Nor is it clear that any improvement in temper on this subject is to be expected from the accession of Mr. Walter Pollock to the editorial chair. There is a power behind the chair. I asked a friend the other day if he knew who wrote the Confederate papers in *The Saturday*. "No," he answered. 'I don't know. But many of them were at one time written, and I presume still are, by Mr. Beresford Hope." Now Mr. Beresford Hope is commonly believed to be the proprietor or chief owner of The Saturday Review. G. W. S.

THE AUTOPSY OF COLONEL DWIGHT.

PHYSICIANS TESTIFY ABOUT THE FURROWED NECK AND THE CONDITION OF THE LUNGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Norwich, N. Y., Nov. 27.-Dr. Frederick Hyde, of Cortland, was the first witness called in the Dwight insurance case to-day. He was present at the autopsy. There were about thirty persons present. A full view of the body was presented to all there. The body was of a nat-ural appearance. He saw no discoloration except that which naturally comes to dead bodies. He then explained the method of the autopsy, and the examination of each part. He saw no cleatrices on or about the lungs. On the upper part of the right lung there were two or three little kernels, nodular in shape. Putting all the parts of the lungs affected together they would not occupy more than onefourth of an inch in space. The heart, stomach, kidneys, intestines and other parts were examined to any extent desired by those present. The stomach showed slight in-

The witness saw nothing unusual about the neck; no identation, bruises, or furrow; nothing different from the surrounding parts of the neck. There was no mark, bruise or furrow from the chin down to the breast bone; no indentation or pressing back or compression of the windpipe. There was a little fold on the side of the neck, like the wrinkle on one's face by the side of the nose; nothing but what would be natural. He did not see any bloody mucus about the body. Some portions of the internal organs were bottled and taken away, the balance were put back in the body. The witness was also present at the Coroner's inquest. He saw nothing wrong in the external appearance of the body. The notes made at the time were shown to the witness and identifield, and their correctness attested by him. They were read before they were signed by the doctors present. On

ross-examination his testimony was not changed.

Dr. Daniel S. Burr, who was then sworn, was present t the autopsy and took down the notes. Dr. Deliafield ody carefully inspected. The witness took the notes as dictated by Dr. Dellafield, as nearly as he could in the exact words. The notes were then shown to the witness and identified. After concluding the notes, he read them over so that all could hear; and every doctor present ap witness explained several in rimentions inf the notes by saying that they were made by him before they were signed, and no chonges have

een made since.

The witness was the attending physician of Colonel Dwight during his last sickness, and was now asked to describe what he heard and saw. This was objected to by Attorney-General Eussell. A long argument then en-sued as to the admissibility of the evidence. Several authorities were quoted by both sides, but Judge Follett said he would take until to-morrow before deciding the ouestion.

said he would take until to-morrow before deciding the question.

The witness had known Dwight for a long time before his last sickness, and examined him for life insurance. He found Dwight to be in perfect health. He saw his body the third day after his alleged death, when it was being dissected. He noticed the neck; there was no groove or indention across the front part of the neck which could have been caused by a rope. There were marks on the neck, as noted at the autopsy directed by Dr. Delinfield and agreed to by Dr. Swinbarne. The folds were samply on the sides of the neck; folds of flesh which had become stiff by being cold, and caused by hending the head backward and upward.

James E. Lee, an employe at the Spaulding House, where Dwight died, the next witness, corroborated previous testimony as to the scenes in the dying man's room. He saw no crease or line or mark upon his neck. He went for the undertaker about lifteen minutes after he died.

went for the undertaker about fifteen minutes after he died.

Dr. James H. Chittenden, the last witness for the day, examined him for the Washington Life Insurance Coupany in 1868. Iswight was then sound and in perfect leafth. The witness examined him acain in August, 1878, and found him in the same condition as before. He saw Dwight after death at the first autopsy. His attention was called to the crease on the neck by Dr. Swinburne. There was a thorough examination of the beck by all the physicians. The neck was thick, short and fleshy. The head falling backward, opened folds. The witness felt of and looked at the neek in all its parts. There was no convex surface on the back part of the fold, or a different feeling from any other portion of the body. There was no discoloration about the neck whatever. No feeling like leather or parchment. Upon cross-examination, the witness said that some portions of the lungs were congested. They were almost fully filled with air. Dr. John Swinburne suggested at the autopsy that Dr. Delialcid should make on incision in the throat. There might have been an extra amount of blood in the internal organs. He could not have found the notation on the lungs by anscallation. The witness signed the notes made at the autopsy. The filterius nodules found did not necessarily indicate pulmonary disease.

YALE-HARVARD FOOTBALL GAME.

Boston, Nov. 27.-The Yale and Harvard football teams, with the sanction of the Harvard faculty, have arranged to play Thursday, in New-York, under the following amendments of the Intercollegiate Association: First—The referee shall be a graduate of either Yale, First—The referree shall be a graduate of either Yale, Princeton, Columbia or Harvard.

Scond—Rule 19 shall read: "The referree shall take out time for any unnecessary delay shall decide dispated points and shall, at discretion, disqualify any player, without previous warning, for off-side play, tackling in touch, or a viciation of rule 28 or 38." In all points not covered by the rules his decision shall be final.

Third—Not more than two disqualified men on either side shall have their places filled by substitutes.

Fourth—Rule 38 shall read: "No player shall lay hands on or interfere with his opponent unless he has the ball."

The Harvard team is considerably disabled through injuries received at practice. The referee will probably be ex-Captain Peace, of Princeton.

COLLEGE BOYS AT FOOTBALL.

A match game of football was played yesterday afternoon on the St. George's Cricket Grounds, Hoboken, between the teams of Stevens Institute and Michigan University. The Stevens eleven was made up as follows: Rushers, Bush, Cotiert, Burhorn, Dilworth, Torrence, Williams and Kletch; quarter-back, Baldwin; half-backs, Jones and Wurtz; back, Campbell. Of the Michigan team the rushers were Bitner, E. E. Beach, R. Beach, Pretty toan, Gemmell, Killilea and Wright; quarter-back, Me Neil; half-backs, Olcott and Moore; back, Glimore. The Nell; hall-backs, Olcott and Moore; back, Gilmore. The referce was Mr. Hildreth, of the College of the City of New-York; the judges, for Stevens, Munkwitz; for Michigan, Mahon, The game was witnessed by about 200 persons. During the first three-quarters of an hour Michigan showed the greater strength. In the second three-quarters Stevens had the advantage of the wind, and managed, by good running and kicking, to secure a goal from the field. Fine running was done by Wurtz, of Stevens, who also kicked the goal.

"No," said mamma, "We can have no idea of what God is; He is beyond our comprehension," "Mamma," replied little Edith, "I fink I know what Dod is like; He must be like a bis'op, only p'aps not quite so gwand."—[M'lwaukee Sentine].

The Northern blizzard is merciless. It strikes a young man while his overcoat is still at the shop of his uncle.—[New-Orleans Picayune.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ITS SEVENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY. THE CENTENNIAL OF EVACUATION DAY ALSO

NOTED.

The New-York Historical Society celebrated the centennial of Evacuation Day and its own seventyninth anniversary at the Academy of Music last night. The Academy was filled with an attentive audience, which gave the speakers abundant applause. At 8 o'clock the members of the society and their guests marched down the centre aisle and took their places on the stage. Augustus Schell, president of the society, presided, and on the stage with him were John Jay, William M. Evarts, Hamilton Fish, William Dowd, Thomas C. Acton, O. B. Potter, Governor Hale, of New-Hampshire; Benjamin H. Field, the Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime, Royal Phelps, Henry T. Drowne, Edwards Pierrepout, Jacob D. Vermilye, the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Vermilye, Colonel Andrew Warner, Jacob B. Moore, John A. Weeks, Smith E. Lane, General Varnum, Dr. T. Addis Emmet, John A. King, the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, the Rev. Dr. B. F. DeCosta, William H. Webb, Edward F. Delancey, and Francis Baker Ogden, and D. B. Kirby, of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

When Dodworth's orchestra had finished the piece it was playing as the procession moved down the aisle and upon the stage, Mr. Schell rose and made a few introductory remarks. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Vermilye.

ADDRESS OF MR. JAY. Then Mr. Jay delivered the address of the even-

ing. This was in part as follows:

Then Mr. Jay delivered the address of the evening. This was in part as follows:

We are assembled on the seventy-ninth anniversary of the New-York Historical Society to commemorate the Treaty of Peace which a hundred years ago gave to our country its name and place among the powers of the world. The Historical Society has done me great honor in asking me to address you on this subject, and on this occasion. It was a request enforced by weighty names, and the most graceful couriesy gave it the force of a command. And yet I might have hesitated to assume the task, if I had not recently gathered, at home and abroad, newly discovered and conclusive evidence upon the points at issue, including much from the secret correspondence of Vergennes in the French archives, which has been partially published, and which seemed to be as yet little known or understood in this country. The evidence has come, happily, in the last decade of the century, to end, let us hope forever, the dispute which, after the calm, judicial review by Washington and his Cabinet, should never have been reopened.

It would appear that the English Cabinet, while ready to grant independence as the first article of the treaty, and so antifous to proceed that they were willing to sacrifice the debts of their subjects and the cialms of the refugees, still shrank from dealing with their former colonists as an independent power. The boundaries and the fisheries were the points which interested America; the recovery of British debts and some provision for the refugees were the points which concerned the British Ministry. On the question of England; on the fisheries has an ultimatum, the Commissioners, knowing that that been done under French influence, stood firmit for heright, and the English yielded. It was won on the last day of the 'negotiations, November 29, 11782, when Fitherbert, Oswald and Strachey met Frankin, Laurens and Jay at Jay's apartments in the Hotel d'Orleans, and passed the entire day in discussion on the fisheries and the Tories, in whos

Mr. Oswald's, examined, were signed, sealed and delivered, and they are were signed, sealed and delivered, and they are very solution with Doctor Franklin."

We have traced to their successful conclusion the progress of the peace negotiations which secured to the young United States their independence, with the boundaries and fisheries, a vast extent of territories, and large commercial advantages. The Americans were save from all danger or apprehension from powerful neighbors, saved from the necessity of seeking foreign all bars, saved from the necessity of seeking foreign all ances to secure their safety, left free to reorganize an ances to secure their safety, left green to represent the patients of or secure their safety, left free to reorganize an ances to secure their safety, left free to render with a wisdo

When Mr. Jay had finished, George H. Moore, superintendent of the Lenox Library, offered a resc lution giving him a vote of thanks for his address, After Mr. Moore had made a short speech, William M. Evarts rose and said that in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, president of the Long Island Historical Society, who was expected to speak in support of the resolution, the duty had suddenly fallen upon him to do so. He then spoke in substance as follows:

had suddenly fallen upon him to do so. He then spoke in substance as follows:

I may be permitted to say in view of the interesting presentation of the work accomplished by that list remarkable group of American negotiators to which we have listened to-night, that in the seven years' war not only the military campairns gained the victory, but that the American people had conquered by the greatness of Washington and the men who surrounded him; they had conquered the opinion of Europe and of mankind. [Applause,] When these enveys of a power that had been unknown in the world stood before the crafty diplomats o. Europe. they stood upon a maxim that has been followed in all our dealings with foreign nations, and that maxim is, "America asks for nothing that is not right, and will submit to nothing that is wrong." [Long applause.] We may be sure from our experience of one hundred years that they did not ask for any more land than we needed laughter), for we have added enormous tracts of territory, and yet we have not too much for the growth and destiny of this nighty nation. [Applause,] I consider that the last crowning act of American diplomacy was accomplished in the termination of the dispute which was left by our Civil War, in which, through the guidance of our friend Hamilton Fish, there was established a penceful solution of a grievance so great that under a less advanced state of civilization it could never have been settled without war. By that peaceful solution of the difficulty we have raised up in the sky, for all nations to follow, the great light of arbitration. [Applause,] I gladly second the motion for a vote of thanks to Mr. Jay.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Assist-

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Assistant Bishop Henry C. Potter pronounced a benediction, and the great audience dispersed.

A LONG DISTANCE PIGEON RACE.

No pigeon race that has ever been arranged in this country has excited the interest that is felt in that of the Chambers and Whiteley birds to be flown to-day No race for stakes has ever been from so great a distance, and no other of the kind has been made public in its arrangements. The principals in the matter are well known as experts in pigeon-flying, with their experience dating back to the "sweep" races formerly so popular in England. The birds of both are of equal quality, and as good as were ever flown. The Chambers birds have never been sent beyond 100 miles, but have worked well wherever tested. The Whiteley birds, on the contrary, are well known as long distance flyers, some having made the surney of 500 miles within the limits of the day of loosing. Others have returned from 325 miles in less than seven hours.

In the race to-day the start is to be at 10 o'clock by the standard time, the Philadelphia birds to fly from Rock-ville, a few miles beyond Harrisburg; the Newark birds from Hamburg-each point 96% miles from its home from Hamburg—cach point boy hints it not its boild lost. The countermarking is to be at 9 o'clock. The stamps for marking at each loosing point are to be furnished and used by the watcher present in the interest of the opposite party. If a bird is flown or escapes after the countermarking, or before the time for starting in the race, it is to be counted out and the remaining birds are to be re-marked according to instructions furnished by the referre. At each home loft is to be a watcher, also in the interest of the opposite party, who is furnished with a scaled package containing a duplicate impression of the stamps used. If the marks on the bird correspond with this, then the return is to be accepted as one that was liberated in the morning, provided no bird was flown previous to the regular time of the start.

The time of return is to be the click of the bobwire after the bird as it enters the home loft; or, in the absence of bobwires, the close of whatever is provided to secure the bird within the loft. Each liberator is to send the actual time of the start by telegram to the referee in this city, and to no other party. The timer at each loft is to send the time of arrival in the same manner, and to no other party. Thus neither principal nor watchers can know the result until both lofts are heard from, and it is made known by the referee. The final decision will not loft. The countermarking is to be at 9 o'clock. The

be announced until this day week, when all, both principals and watchers, will have reported by mail. PREPARING FOR THANKSGIVING.

SERVICES TO BE HELD IN THE CHURCHES.

SPORTS OF THE DAY-WHAT THE MARKETMEN

HAVE FOR THE FESTIVAL. The Thanksgiving festival will be commemorated to-morrow by special services in nearly all the churches of the city. In some instances the religious ceremonies will be marked by elaborate programmes of music, and by profuse decoration of the churches. The day will be celebrated also with athletic games and sports. In the different charitable institutions of the city Thanksgiving dinners will be given to the inmates. There will be a union service of the Thirtieth Street, Thirty-fifth Street, St. Luke's, Forty-third Street, Forty-fourth Street, St. John's and Seventy-first Street Methodist Episcopal churches at the Forty-third Street Church at 10:30 a. m. There will be a union service of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant and the Brick Presbyterian Church in the latter church at 11 a. m. Dinners will be given at the following charitable institutions Chambers Street Newsboys' Home, Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Five Points Mission, Five Points House of Industry, Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, at Roosevelt-st. and New-Bowery; Christ's Cleft Mission, at Roosevelt Ferry-house; Sailors' Home, in Cherry-st.; St. Barnabas's House, No 304 Mul-berry-st.; Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, in East Thirtieth-st.; Wilson Industrial School for Girls, St. Mark's-place; St. Vincent de Paul Asylum; the Shelter and Nursery for Infants, in West Twenty-second-st.; St. Joseph's Home for Aged People, in West Fifteenth-st.; Girls Lodging House of the Children's Aid Society, in St. Mark's-place; the B'nal B'rith (Jewish) Home, and Free and Unsectarian Peabody Home. There will be a game of racket between William

(Jewish) Home, and Free and Unsectarian Peabody Home. There will be a game of racket between William Martinez and Charles G. Peters, at the Racket Club. The American Athletic Club's harriers will have a "meet" in Jamalca, L. I. Here will be an interesting game of foot-ball between Harvard and Yale teams at the Polo Grounds in the afternoon to decide the college championship. If Yale wins the championship will belong to that institution: if Harvard is successful, it will be a tie and they will have to play again. The New-York Harvard and Hounds will have a paper chase in Westelser County to-morrow.

Trucks loaded with huge cases of turkeys, geese and chickens during yesterday drove through the lower part of the city and deposited their burdens at the doors of the several markets. "Looking for a Thanksgiving dinner !" said a round-faced man as he put the finishing touches on the stand of poulity which he had been arranging. "Guess I've got about everything you want. Here are turkeys all the way from 18 to 25 cents a pound; geese are 18 cents a pound; ducks, nice fat ones too, for 16 cents; chickens for 14 cents a pound. If you are in want of game, here are quall for \$2.50 a dozen; grouse at \$2.50 a dozen; and partridges at \$1.25 a pair. We marketmen have been lucky so far in getting our Thanksgiving supplies. The most of the game has suffered from the recent warm spell. The prices in consequence of this fact are somewhat lower than they would otherwise be. How would you like a brace of rabbits at 60 cents, and a few quarts of cranberries,—only 18 cents,—to go with your turkey. I can give you sweet potatoes at 60 cents a peck, or white potatoes at 50 cents. Look are worth 15 to 20 cents a pound; oranges 20 cents a dozen, and lemons 25 cents. What is a Thanksgiving dinner without a nice dish for ripe well-filled nuts! Here are some extra hickory nuts at 50 cents a peck; chestnuts and peanuls at the same price; walnuts for 15 cents a pound, pecam nuts and Brazill nuts at the same figure."

Eugene G. Blackford was en

same figure."

Engene G. Blackford was enjoying a quiet smoke when a Tribuse reporter called yesterday. "What have we in the line of extras for Thanksgiving I We've got chicken halibut at 25 cents a pound; refrigerated salmon at 45 cents a pound; striped bass at 30 cents a pound; whitebalt at 40 cents a pound; diamond-back terraphs at \$36 a dozen; and green turtle soup for \$2.50 a kettle. Prices are a little steeper than last week on account of the weather. Hope this coid weather will continue. If it does we shall have a splendid supply of all kinds of fish."

A SCENE IN A COURT-ROOM.

Among those for whom warrants were lately obtained by Inspectors Murray and Thorne, for keeping disorderly houses, were Emma Leslie, of No. 30 East Twelfth-st.: Lottie Duffy, of No. 21 Bleeckerst; and Lulu Wallace, alias "Katey" Scearz, of No. 25 Bleeckerst, all of whom einded arrest at the time. They were taken before Justice Duffy yesterday, at Essex Market Police Court, When the cases of Lulu Wallace and "Lottie" Duffy were under consideration, ex-Alderman B. Goodwin offered himself as bondsman; but the Justice refused to take him, when the ex-Alderman excitedly remarked that he was worth \$50,000. The Justice rejoined that it was a farce to have keepers of disorderly houses arrested under such circumstances. Goodwin then said that he would give real estate bail, and the Justice should take it. The Justice answered that he would be obliged to take twenty-four hours to consider, as the case properly belonged to Justice Gardner, Goodwin then muttered, addressing the magistrate: "You won't always be these as three will come when I will be as good. Among those for whom warrants were lately obto Justice Gardner, Goodwin then muttered, addressing the magistrate: "You won't always be there; a time will come when I will be as good as you are." Justice Duffy then told Goodwin that if he continued to use remarks of that nature he would have him locked up. The ex-Alderman became exceedingly demonstrative, when the Justice directed an officer to remove him from the courtroom. The ex-Alderman was promptly ejected.

FALCONER GETS OFF EASILY.

Alexander K. Falconer, who was found guilty in the Kings County Court of Sessions last week, of sending malicious and annoying letters to Miss Kate Hale, whom he saw in Plymouth Sunday School, was taken before Judge Moore yesterday for sentence. In a reply to a question of the Judge, Falconer said that he had been in jail fifty-six days since he was arrested. Judge Moore then said to him: "You need not have spent one day in jail. You come nearer to being a lunatic than any other person I ever saw. I think I would be justified in calling you more of a foot than of a lunatic. You, a grown man, insisted in writing the siliest you, a grown man, insisted in writing the sillest and meanest trash to a girl who never spoke to you. When I asked you why you wrote to her, you answered by quoting from Byron. I propose to discharge you, now, on your own recognizance, with the understanding that you let this girl and all other girls alone. If you do not you will be rearrested." Falconer said that he did not intend to write any more letters to Miss Hale and he walked. write any more letters to Miss Hale, and he walked sheepishly out of court.

A SERIOUS AFFRAY BETWEEN ITALIANS.

Information was sent to the Mulberry Street Police Station at 6 p. m. on Monday that there had been a fight between two Italians at Broome and Crosby sts. The police found Francisco Gulla, a laborer of No. 63 Thompson-st., bleeding from a small knife wound in the abdomen. He said he did not know the man who stabbed him, but he gave a description. Galla was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. The surgeons said yesterday that the knife blade had cut through the lining of the abdomen, and the man could not live. They sent for a coroner to take his ante-mortem statement. Gulla was thirty years old and was married. He had been in this city only a few months. this city only a few months,

MR. LORILLAED'S PINAFORE CEMES BACK.

The steamship England brought from Liverpool The steamship England brought from Liverpool yesterday three thoroughbreds owned by Pierre Lorillard—Pinafore, Siddartha and Touch-Me-Not, Pinafore is a chestnut mare, four years old, by Enquirer—Mollie Rogers. Mr. Lorillard bought her last year for \$11,000. She was fast then—in handicaps—but the price was high. She was sent to England, but was a complete failure there. Siddartha is an English colt by Pero Gomez-Pearl, Mr. Lorillard paid \$7,000 for him as a yearling, but could not train him, as a leg gave way. Touch-Me-Not is by Great Tom—Woodbine. She has shown little merit.

THE RIVERDALE EXPLOSION.

A new examination of the causes of the Riverdale A new examination of the causes of the Riverdale explosion was begun yesterday before Captain Starbuck, the Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels. Alexander Cauldwell, the boiler inspector who was suspended for not having discovered the defects in the boiler that led to the explosion, had appealed from the order of the Local Inspectors and a new trial was ordered. The testimony taken is the same as on the previous investigation.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE ON THE STREET.

A well-dressed Frenchman, age forty, was found by a policeman at Hester-st. and the Bowery early vesterday suffering from a wound in the abdomen. He said he had inflicted the wound with the intention of c oramitting suicide. All the information that the police could get from him was that his name was Louis J. Hamm. In his pocket were found \$272 and some small change. The police sent him to Bellevue Hespital as a prisoner. It was thought that he would recover.

JUDGE COWING ATTACKED IN COURT.

A vicious attack was made on Judge Cowing's person yesterday while he was engaged in the trial of a case in the Court of General Sessions. It was noticed by the court officers that he appeared nervous, and he finally leaned over and appeared intent on searching for something. A little mouse had mounted his shoe and was nibbling at his ankle. The Judge seized the little intruder by the tail and threw him on the floor, where he was killed.

COHEN & CO.'S SCHEDULES.

R. G. Dun & Co. report that the schedules of J. S. Cohen & Co., manufacturers of fur garments at No. 552 Broadway, will be filed to-day, and will show liabilities \$179,300 67; nominal assets, \$132,899 88; actual assets, \$109,266 15. Their indebtedness is due to seventy-two persons. Their assets consist of stock of the nominal value of \$76,454 99, the actual value of which is put at \$57,341 25, and of accounts receivable worth nominally \$56,444 89, and actually \$51,924 90.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE JERSEY CENTRAL LEASE,

MR, CONKLING'S ARGUMENT IN THE DINSMORE SUIT. TRENTON, Nov. 27 .- Ex-Senator Conkling began his argument in the Dinsmore case at noon to-day. He charged that the defendants had put in an answers and then under permission given for another purpose endeavored to prove their answer, and now they claim that the allegation in their answer must be taken as true. 18 was too late now for them to go back. The bill alleged nothing that is not admitted in the answer and proved by the testimony that the defendants themselves had taken. Mr. Conkling charged that the defendants had deceived the Chancellor, and that the Chancellor neve knew of the intention of making the lease. He charged that the directors of the Reading and sons of directors had bought up Central stock on the day before the lease was made, and that Mr. Knight had even bought stock in the names of minors and boys and v.ted proxies by them. He claimed that the Reading Company had not fulfilled its piedges. Mr. Gowan piedged himself that the floating debt should be paid within three months; six months has passed, and only a little over a quarter of it had been paid, and every cent of that came from the Central's funds. The Chancellor relaxed the receivership sufficiently to authorize the bolding of an election on May 11 for nine members of the board of directors, and for nothing else. Now, what would your honor, knowing what you must know of human deviltry and cunning, believe that they did under this order! Nothing so bad as what these men did, I warrant you. The published notice of the meeting did not even contain that stereotyped formula, "and for the transaction of such other business as might come before the meeting." Some men might, upon receiving a notice such as they, as trustees, published for that meeting, have suspected that such a pleas of double-distilled rascality as was done was contemplated; but not such a man as William B. Dinsmore. Mr. Little and Mr. Mills were at that meeting and voted for those directors, who, it is claimed, were pledged to carry out this leasing scheme without ever knowing that they were in favor of such a thing, although the answer alleges that this pleage was of public notoriety.

When Mr. Knox got Mr. Dinsmore's proxy for the meeting of May II nothing was said about a lease, and Mr. Dinsmore when he gave his proxy plainly intended that it should be for nothing but the election of directors. The ingenuity with which these different schemes were blended and intertwinest was not chance; it was railroad familing. But in spite of the efforts or the Reading road manipulation. It was done by men skilled in rairoad gambling. But in spite of the efforts or the Reading allies Mr. Theodore Little and Mr. Mills were able to secure against the lease the vote of 15,582 shares. The notion of that meeting was void was made, and that Mr. Knight had even bought stock in the names of minors and boys and voted proxies by them.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ERIE.

The annual meeting of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company was held yesterday. The former directors were re-elected by a unanimous vote, the vacancy caused by the death of ex-Governor Morgan being filled by the choice of James D. Fish, president of the Marine National Bank. The full board is as follows: Theron R. Butler, Charles Dana, James J. Goodwin, John F. Pierson, Harrison Durkee, R. Suydam Grant, Hugh J. Jewett, John Taylor Johnston, Jacob H. Schiff, William L. Strong and James D. Fish, New-York; Solomon S. Guthrie, Buffalo; Homer Bamsdell, Newburg; Cortlandt Parker, Newark; Thomas Dickson, Scranton; J. Lowber Weish, Philadelphis, and F. N. Drake, Corning, N. Y. The Board will be organized in a few days. The total vote was 953,105, divided between stock 755,935, and bonds 197,170. Of this vote President Jewett cast all except 175 votes. There was no opposition. The vote on the lease of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Olio Rallroad was also unanimous in favor of the lease, which had been executed since the previous annual meeting.

THE IOWA FREIGHT LINE POOL.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27 .- S. S. Merrill, manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, started for Chicago this morning, accompanied by General Freight Agent Bird, to attend a meeting of the Iowa freight line pool on Wednesday. The officials of the St. Paul road say the situation is unchanged. They say they are carrying 60 per cent of the stock freight, and get from the pool 20 per cent of the stock earnings. They ask that the stock freight shall either be delivered, or that they shall be granted a larger percentage if such an arrangement can be made they will remain in the pool.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND. Boston, Nov. 27 .- The directors of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company held a meeting this afternoon. One of the matters discussed was the annual report to the stockholders, which President Wilson submitted. Some alterations were made. It is understood that the report deals with the matter of the deficit in an attempt to show just how it occurred. Another mat-ter discussed was the lease of the road to the Erie, and a unjority of the directors present are reported as being favorable to the plan, or, at least, to have decided to recommend it to the stockholders.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE. Harrisburg, Penn., Nov. 27.-A charter was ranted to-day to the Cherry Grove and Hickory Valley Railroad Company, the line of which will run from near Garfield, Warren County, to West Hickory, Forest County a distance of twenty miles. The capital of the company is \$120,000. L. R. Freeman, of Warren, is president.

Рипареврига, Nov. 27.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27 .- A prominent officer of the Pennsylvanta Railroad Company, upon being interrogated to-day as to the object to be attained by the " Railway Shareholders' "Association, which, according to a recent dispatch, has been chartered at Albany, N. Y. neither President George B. Roberts nor Director A. J. Cassatt, whose names are mentioned in connection with the scheme, knew anything whatever of the enterprise, that the road is in no way interested in it, and that the names of Pennsylvania Railroad officers have been used entirely without authority in connection with the organi-zation.

Bosson, Nov. 27 .- At the annual meeting of the Old Colony Railroad to-day, the old Board of Directors was unanimously re-elected, as were also President Choate and Vice-President Ames.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 27. In the quo-warranto suits of

the State of Kansas against the Kansas Pacific Railway Company and the directors of the Union Pacific Railway came up in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, on the question of the right of the defendants to remove the suits to the Federal Court. The Court amounced to-day that it would dispose of the case to-morrow. Company to determine the validity of their consolidation

FIVE YEARS FOR PUTTING OUT AN EYE.

John Crogan, who shot and killed Thomas Hammond on October 16, 1882, and in whose case the jury disagreed, was convicted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions on another charge of assault. He quarrelled with Timothy McAulifle, an old man, in a West-st. grog shop on December 5, and, taking off his heavy shoe, struck the old man so severe a blow that his eyesight was permanently destroyed. Crogan was sentenced by Recorder Smyth to five years in the State Prison.

DELAY IN REMOVING DEAD BODIES.

Superintendent Crowley, of the Police Telegraph Bureau, recently called attention to the neglect of the officials at Bellevue Hospital, whose duty it is to send wagons for the removal of unclaimed dead bodies and of destitute sick persons. Since then the delays have not been less frequent. The Elizabeth-st. police sent a call for the dead wagon on Saturday night, when the body of a vagrant was found in Baxter-st. On Sunday afternoon they sent the following dispatch:

Dead wagon sent for at 10 o'clock last night and again at 10:20 this morning not yet arrived. Notify again. The telegraph operator at Police Headquarters asked the operator at Bellevue Hospital why the dead wagon

was not sent, and received this answer: It don't come here on Sundays until noon and it was not here last night.

From the Police Station in West Thirty-seventh-st. there was a call for the Bellevue Hospital ambulance at there was a call for the Bellevue Hospital ambulance as \$205 a. m. on Sunday. In the atternoon another call for the ambulance was sent at 2 o'clock and the sergeant on duty at the station said that the first call had not been answered. Two unclaimed bodies lay in the Canmbers Street Hospital on Monday morning and a call for the dead wagon was sent over the police wires to Bellevus Hospital soon after 9 o'clock. The wagon had not been sent for the bodies at the same hour yesterday, and a second demand was made at 9:40 a. m. At 10:15 a. m. the budies were removed. the bodies were removed.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The Nevada will take among her passengers to-day the Rev. F. Frere, the Earl of Mayo, Lieutenant W. C. Packenham, Major Peckett, George Sawyer, H. J. ullivan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Naylor, J. B. Gardner, and J. McCave.

The passengers sailing by the Fulda will include Dr. W. G. Buddington, W. W. Watrous, Mr. and Mrs. James Belin, E. L. Roy, Charles H. Weits, T. W. Stemmler, General and Mrs. W. A. Pile, Colonel Charles Todd, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Waish, Mr. and Mrs. David M. Little, Mrs. O. B. Jennings, and Miss E. H. Eliwood.

The Canada will take M. LeRoy, Edgar Evertson, Mrs. S. C. Reed, J. Baumann and Mrs. J. Bourdis.

The passengers going by the Green include John V. Palmer, Herbert Murds, Bay Collins, William Watts, and George Curnine.

A POLICY DEALER'S DEVICE.

John Clark, age twenty-nine, of No. 334 West Thirty-seventh-st., was arrested yesterday on sus-picion of dealing in policies. He was seen standing in front of No. 634 Ninth-ave., where he received little books from a dozen persons who came along. In another place two men and a woman were seen to give him similar books. The books were found upon him when he was arrested. They contained the accounts kept by Clark with a number of his customers. This scheme of hazard was operated in order to baffle the police.